

Kentucky Gazette.

From the St. Louis Republican.

TRANSYLVANIA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Messrs. Editors—This ancient and flourishing Medical School of the West, has more claims on the people of Missouri, than any other similar institution. We all know, that Kentucky has furnished a large number of the most industrious and enterprising cultivators of our soil, so that in habits, feeling and interests, there is between our citizens and the people of that state, a close identity. Who among her sons, can ever forget the enchanting scenery of the luxuriant country that environs Lexington; and where should we expect their descendants, now in our own territory, to resort for medical instruction, if not to Transylvania?

The recent appointment of Professor Smith, to the chair of Theory and Practice, was an important step. He is well known, throughout the whole country, as a zealous investigator of medical science. As a teacher in Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia) and then, as a member of the faculty of the University of Maryland, he has earned laurels, that are now to add to the vigor and beauty of the Western School. To secure his election, Professor Mitchell relinquished his claims to that chair, although, as we learn, of the strongest character. Indeed, the published testimony of the graduates of the school, last spring, proves beyond a doubt, that the pretensions of that gentleman were of the highest order—yet, to strengthen the school, by the acquisition of a teacher, advantageously known to the South, he was willing to forego his claims, and to take the department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

It is well known to some of your readers, that Professor Short, who, for several years, had been the teacher of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in Transylvania, resigned his place. It is also stated, that Professor Mitchell had grown weary of the drudgery of the chemical department, and was desirous of getting into a practical chair. To meet his views, in some measure, the title of Professor Short's chair was changed, from Medical Botany to Therapeutics, the latter affording ample opportunity to introduce the various practical disquisitions which entered into the various lectures on Theory and Practice, given by Professor M. in the room of the late Dr. Eberle, and which gave such universal satisfaction.

The successor of Professor Mitchell in the chemical chair, has, we learn, greatly increased the stock of apparatus, and improved the arrangement of his department. The other chairs remain as at the last session.

A TRANSYLVANIAN.

From the Mayville Eagle.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

By a recent advertisement, I perceive that this popular institution is again fully organized. During the session of 1837 and 8, the chair of Theory and Practice became vacant by the demise of the lamented EBERLE. It was doubted by the many friends of the institution, whether the death of this distinguished and learned Professor, would not prove a permanent loss to the school. Fully appreciating the talents and worth of Dr. Eberle, and sensible of the great loss sustained by his death, yet, I am inclined to believe that the appointment of N. R. SMITH to the chair of Theory and Practice, will, in an equally eminent degree, maintain the interests of the school, and of this important branch of Medical science.

Dr. SMITH is an individual well deserving the honor of an association with the distinguished professors of Transylvania. He has already filled, with profit to the institutions and honor to himself, Professorships in Jefferson Medical College, and in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. His intimate acquaintance with all the departments of Medical science; his profound literary education; added to a most happy and impressive manner of communicating his ideas, all conspire to render him admirably qualified to discharge the duties of his present highly responsible station.

Of professor DUDLEY, it is almost needless to speak, as his well earned reputation has rendered his name familiar to every individual in our country. He is truly a great man. Nature seems to have combined in him all the requisite qualities to constitute a man eminent in his department. His naturally keen and inquisitive mind, has been beautifully arranged and cultivated by education. His medical requirements are of the highest order, being of the most superior character that America and Europe could afford. In investigating medical science, particularly surgery, Dr. Dudley is a true philosopher. Disdaining to be the servile copyist of his predecessors, he advances with a bold independence truly admirable. He closely examines each point, and subjecting them to critical and minute analysis, and testing them by Philosophical deductions and well tried principles in actual practice, he is well prepared to receive truth and reject error. Combined with his habit of close thinking and reasoning, he has the most felicitous manner of presenting his thoughts to an auditory. He is naturally a teacher. Plain, dignified and chaste in his expressions; clear, concise and forcible in his reasoning; and illustrating his principles by cases in actual practice, he never fails to make the most dull of perception comprehend his positions.

Dr. Dudley's success in the practice of surgery is perhaps without a parallel; it

is indeed so great, that the published accounts are in Europe by some discredited. A physician wishing to establish a certain position, and quoting Dr. Dudley's success to favor his principle, still would not insist on the truth of the statements in his favor, as they so far exceeded anything of which European surgery could boast. Dr. Dudley's boldness and originality of thought has led to many important improvements in surgery, and he may be safely reckoned as one of the greatest benefactors of the age.

Professor CROSS is decidedly one of the most talented men of our country. Nature has endowed him with a most gigantic mind. The order, precision, and power of his reasoning, are truly astonishing. With a vivid imagination, quick perception, and sound judgment, is combined a most pleasing and eloquent manner of speaking. Being an intense student, and possessing a thorough medical education, he has been enabled to analyze the various works on his immediate branch; and with great research and most discriminating judgement, presents all the valuable parts of the science; which, added to many valuable original suggestions, renders his lectures of immense value. His purity of diction, graceful and dignified manners, thrilling eloquence, and fine personal appearance, all unite in a most felicitous manner to render him a favorite teacher.

Professor MITCHELL, formerly of the Chemical department, is now occupying the chair of Materia Medica. This gentleman would be an ornament to any school. His literary education is of a superior kind, and his Medical studies having been under the supervision of the celebrated Rush, and his distinguished contemporaries, can scarcely be supposed to be less profound. The style of his composition is of the most pure, chaste, and eloquent character. In short, he is just such a man as his station and the times demand.

Dr. PETER has not hitherto been known as a professor in the Medical Department of Transylvania, but received that appointment recently. All who know him, however, acknowledge his worth. He has for some time been Professor of Chemistry in Morrison College T. U., and lectured on Chemistry to a private class. He is doubtless thoroughly acquainted with the theoretical and experimental parts of his department. Rumour also says, that he was once the instructor of a celebrated professor of Chemistry. Dr. Peter stands high as a man of sterling abilities, and is acknowledged by all to be eminently qualified to fill his chair in a most able manner.

Professor RICHARDSON has been long in the school, and his extensive practice and intimate acquaintance with his branch, renders him a profitable lecturer. His eloquence is not great, but his plain style and familiar illustrations make his lectures useful.

Dr. BURR is adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and is doubtless one of the finest anatomists of the country. In his zeal for the promotion of anatomical pursuits, he is most untiring. The labors and responsibilities of this department, he meets with most determined resolution and unceasing perseverance. He furnishes his dissecting rooms with an abundance of the best materials, and is ready at all times to communicate information to those who apply. As a demonstrator, he is unsurpassed, combining a most intimate knowledge of the science with great dexterity in the use of the scalpel.

The above hasty sketch presents some of the advantages offered by Transylvania. This popular school—the parent institution of the West—is now in a complete state of organization, conducted on the most liberal principles, and possesses one of the best faculties in the United States. She bids fair to maintain her exalted station at the head of medical literature in the West.

LAMBDA.

The Charlottesville, Va. Advocate thus notices the appointment of Dr. SMITH, of Baltimore, to a Professorship in the Medical Department of Transylvania. We admire the candor with which the Advocate, a paper printed in a town which boasts of a Medical School, speaks of a similar institution in a neighboring state. It shows where envy and jealousy do not bear sway, justice can be done: "Dr. N. R. SMITH of Baltimore, has been appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. Dr. S. is said to have no superior in his department, and his appointment will render the Faculty stronger than it has been before since the foundation of the school."

TRANSYLVANIA.

A gentleman in Baltimore, writes his friend in this place, that Doctor SMITH, late Professor in the Medical Institute of that city, has accepted a chair in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University. The association of this distinguished individual, with Dudley, Cross and Mitchell, will make Transylvania not inferior to any school in the Union. Professor Richardson's great experience, if rightly appreciated, cannot but prove highly advantageous to the young practitioner. The extent and accuracy of Dr. Bush's information in his branch, renders him eminently useful; and for practical talent and ability in his department, Dr. Peter is surpassed by no professor on this side the mountains.—*Kentucky Mirror.*

A Moment.—One moment what an effect it produces upon years! One moment! Virtue, crime, glory, shame, woe, rapture, rest upon moments! Death itself is but a moment, yet eternity is its successor.

The Elections in Kentucky are over; of course all electioneering speeches of candidates are now out of place. But our Louisville Advertiser has been so often called for, by those desirous of seeing the reported speeches of the candidates of the Emporium of Kentucky, that to oblige those of our readers who have had no opportunity of seeing that print, we copy the following:

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

GREAT MEETING.—We are indebted to a friend for the following authentic account of the great meeting, held on Thursday evening last, corner of Bullitt and Water streets. The intense interest the addresses delivered on the occasion excited, impels us to lay the whole matter before the world without delay:

On Thursday, at a large meeting of the citizens of Louisville, convened for the purpose of hearing the candidates for the legislature, the meeting was addressed by Maj. Butler, Col. Morrison, Mr. Phipps, and Maj. McCallister. Maj. Butler commenced by remarking the striking contrast exhibited between the placid, peaceful, and beautiful river, which rolled before him, and the loud tumult and party strife, which was then agitating the heart of the city. He then explained the relation in which he stood before the citizens. It was a glorious spectacle to see free, independent, and highminded voters deliberating upon whom to bestow their suffrages. He stood there as their nominee. The Maj. then gave a detailed, and glowingly eloquent, and interesting history of the proceedings at the meeting held at the middle market, on Monday evening, at which, he contended, he had received 218 votes. He next proceeded to state his views in favor of the proposed law to give a lien upon steamboats in favor of the builders, &c., and concluded by expressing his determination, if elected, to do all that he could to advance the interests of Louisville.

Before the delightful impression produced by the rich music of his voice had subsided, the stand was taken by Col. Morrison. The plain, blunt honesty of the Col., as exhibited in his remarks, drew forth shouts of applause. "Gentlemen," said he, "do you see that river? She is the great avenue for the commerce of Louisville, I'll swear she is—I've known her ever since she was a little mountain stream—I have followed her from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi; I have followed boating, and can beat Maj. Butler or any other man, at the helm—I am a candidate for your suffrages—if Maj. Butler is the nominee, I am the *nomin* (loud cries of hear! hear!)—Gentlemen, I have no doubt there may be some very respectable people among you, but the vast majority of you are a pack of d—d blackguards—

(Here the Colonel suddenly left the stand to chastise some disorderly persons who had interrupted his remarks.)

Mr. Phipps succeeded him. He made some excellent remarks upon the danger which would threaten our institutions, if representatives were selected from any one class to the exclusion of others. It would produce legislation for that one interest, which would be partial and unjust. If the Legislature is composed entirely of rich men, laws will be made to trample down the poor. If it is composed of poor men only, the rights of the rich will be in danger. Major Butler is a man of wealth, I am poor. Elect us both, and we will fairly represent the interest of all classes. (Loud cheers.)

Maj. McCallister next took the stand. He was the oldest candidate on the ground, excepting Judge Nicholas and Mr. Field. He had been out longer than Maj. Butler or either of the others, and had prior claims. At the meeting of Monday evening, there were present at least one thousand persons. All the votes given for other candidates did not amount to five hundred. I claim the balance, and I can fairly claim them, for who else could they have been intended for? He then proposed that either himself, or Col. Morrison, or Mr. Phipps should withdraw, and leave the other to battle Maj. Butler, and attempted to take the vote of the meeting upon their several claims. It was impossible to tell in whose favor the voices predominated. Maj. McCallister modestly thought that the noes were against himself; but a large number of the voters thought otherwise. It is to be hoped that he will yield to the latter opinion. He is an older citizen than Maj. B. and has prior claims upon our community. His style of eloquence is not so florid as Maj. Butler's, but it is considered by many as more argumentative.

R.

CURIOS MEDICAL CASE.—We take the following from the Boston Medical Journal. The case is probably without a parallel:

A Boneless Arm.—Mr. Brown, a worthy and industrious provision dealer in Drane street, now thirty six years of age, in his 18th year, had the misfortune to have the right humerus fractured nearly in the mid life. He was holding under disadvantages, an enraged cow by the horns; in some unexpected movement of the unruly animal, both fell, and the bone in the right arm was broken in the fall. Under the care of a judicious surgeon, a reunion was favorably going on; but before a curative process had been completed, Mr. Brown accidentally had another fall, and broke open the old fracture again. Notwithstanding a most vigilant and untiring devotion to the injured limb, the divided extremities would not adhere; and, to the surprise of the medical attendant, the shaft of each part of the divided bone began to diminish in size, and shorten in length. By a gradual action of the absorbers, the whole of the arm bone, between the shoulder and elbow, was at length completely remov-

ed, and that two, without an open ulcer, so that not a single vestige of it was left. It has now been in this state for many years, and probably will remain so for life, as there never will be a disposition for bony matter again in that place, nor even a cartilaginous or a condensed ligament substitute, which will materially change it from the present singular condition.

Mr. Brown presents the spectacle of one short arm and one long one, the right fore arm and hand are of a size to correspond with the sound on the left side, and under certain circumstances, are equally as strong. Ordinarily the right arm swings hither and thither, like a thong with a weight at the extremity; for the fore arm and hand, with reference to the pendulum above the elbow, constitute a pendulum, oscillating according to the movements of the body. Although it is impossible to push with the defective arm, he can draw a burden towards himself with it as strongly and tenaciously as with the other; and, in so doing the muscles are elongated, so that the arm is extended to its original length. When the resistance is removed, the muscles instantly shorten themselves about six inches. To show the perfect non-resistance of the apparatus of muscles, arteries, veins and nerves in the soft, boneless space, we saw him twist the palm of the hand, the other evening, twice round, which consequently presented the strange anomaly of having all the apparatus of the arm twisted like the strands of a rope. In that state the pulsations of the brachial artery and all its branches and ramifications could be felt under the finger, though passing in gyrations, like a winding stair-case, twice round the soft, unresisting fleshy mass.

From the N. Orleans Picayune.

UNCLES, THE BANK ROBBER.—His goings, his outgoings, &c.—We promised yesterday to give some interesting facts in relation to Uncles, the individual who is now in the Second municipal prison on a charge of stealing jewels, &c., &c., from the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington City.

Some time in the early part of last week a gentleman, walking up St. Charles street, noticed a rich and to all appearance valuable bracelet negligently clasped to the wrist of a female in one of the bad houses which grace the upper side of that street—a bracelet which might do honor to the fair arm of any duchess in Europe. The fact he immediately made known to Capt. Harper, who set his wits to work in order to ascertain how she could have obtained a trinket so valuable.

On going to the house he found the prisoner, Uncles, busily engaged at a game of cards with the females, and apparently unconcerned as to any suspicion resting upon him. He was immediately arrested by Harper, and taken to his room at the St. Charles Hotel. On arriving there, Uncles declared positively that he had nothing but what he came honestly by, requesting that his trunks, &c. might be searched. Every thing was overhauled and nothing found.

At last Capt. Harper took an "account of stock" of the pockets of our gentleman, where the identical advertisement, detailing in full every thing that had been stolen, was fully set down and accurately described. "You appear to carry a list of all your stolen property," or something amounting to it, said Captain Harper. Taken unawares, Uncles turned pale and staggered forth an incoherent answer. He was, on the strength of the last circumstance, immediately taken into custody.

Harper next went to work in order to find some of the stolen property. At the house and on the person where the bracelet was first seen, he found that article, a unique and valuable affair, fully described in the advertisement, as "a large gold bracelet in the form of a snake, to go twice round the arm, scale work, with an emerald on the head, diamond eyes, rubies and emerald round the neck."

On the same girl was found a massive

gold bracelet with three emeralds on the clasp, and one dozen splendid knives, forks and spoons—all articles of great value.

One thing leading on to another, Capt. Harper next found a ring and then an old fashioned but costly fan, the sticks of which were of mother of pearl inlaid with gold, as described in the advertisement. These were also found at a notorious house in St. Charles street, next door to where the first articles were discovered. In the same house a finger ring of no inconsiderable value was found on another girl.

On these different articles being shown to Uncles, he acknowledged having them in his possession, but would not say how he came by them. He had made presents of them to different ladies of his acquaintance—that was enough.

Harper's next visit was to a house in Perdido street, where he had "got wind" of some valuable articles. In possession of a girl named Ann Howard, he found a mourning ring with "W. G. R. Bates" inscribed inside; also a mourning locket, a pair of ear-rings, breastpin, &c.

In Bourbon street he also found a pair of earrings on a "girl of the town."

At a pawnbroker's in Chartres street named Nawton, a brilliant breastpin and earrings, all diamonds, were found.

They were valued at from \$2,500 to

\$3,000, but were pledged for \$150.

Another pawnbroker in St. Ann st.

had in his possession earrings, necklaces,

lots of valuable knives, forks, spoons, &c.

which had been taken in security for

\$160, and which were valued at from

\$1500 to \$2,000.

In addition to these a valuable breast-

pin, which Uncles himself spoke of, had been pledged to Messrs. Blair & Co. residence in Maiden Lane, New York.—This pin is represented as a brilliant of the first water. Uncles received fifty dollars on the strength of it.

Several other articles mentioned in the advertisement are scattered about the city, and will probably soon be brought to light by our indefatigable police.

We saw all the jewels at the Recorder's office yesterday, and a more rare and valuable collection has never come under our notice.

He now appears perfectly careless and indifferent—intimates that he can easily get bail in Washington—that others were engaged as principal in the robbery—that he can get clear without extra trouble—if by no other means, by dragging in accomplices who are well known in the District, and whose reputations, so far, are unsullied.

Uncles is a good looking man, light complexion, with brown hair, about five feet ten inches high, well and firmly made, and is what may be termed a half-and-half gentleman, a little touched with the blackguard—is either the smartest kind of a man or the greatest fool, we are inclined to think the latter, from the position he has made of his ill-gotten treasures.

He came down the river but said nothing—disposed of nothing on the route. He is now safely confined waiting an order from the authorities at Washington.

REV. HENRY B. BASCOM.

This annexed notice of a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Kentucky, is from the Editors' Note Book, in the last Knickerbocker. It does no more than justice to the powers of the eloquent divine of whom it speaks:—

"When the hymn was concluded, Mr. Bascom arose. That first appeal, which is to the eye, was greatly in his favor. His person has a commanding presence, and as well in this particular as in the firm compressed mouth, the ample brow, and compressed nostrils, he bears a very striking resemblance to Daniel Webster. The expression of his countenance was thoughtful and impressive.

"Deep on his front engraven, Deliberately sat, and publicate; his look Drew audience and attention still as night, Or summer's noon tide."

Naming his text in a voice deep, but slightly husky, he proceeded, somewhat tamely, as it appeared to us, although systematically, to lay down his premises, array his arguments, and marshall his proofs.—While we were yet in a state of dubiety whether or no his audience were not to be treated to a merely nautical disquisition, of no particular merit, and asking mentally whether this could be the man whom Henry Clay had pronounced the greatest natural orator he had ever heard, when a brilliant tho', wiped upon eloquent and original expression, engaged our attention, and thenceforward, to the close of the discourse, we wist not that we were occupying a narrow spot in the middle of a crowded aisle—"cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in," with the thermometer at ninety. When once fully engrossed with his subject, (the progress and effects, of the Christian faith, and arguments in favor of its propagation,) every eye in the congregation was upon the speaker, and each heart beat quicker, as the glowing thoughts dropped from his tongue.—His smiles are vivid and striking, to a degree; his impressions of nature, and the comparisons which he draws from her external aspects, are not minute and in detail. They are upon a noble scale—"

"Taking in whole continents and seas," Such was the character of that portion of his discourse wherein he spake of the past ages, to whom the great volume of nature was as a sealed book, who saw no God in the works of his hand; who could read the starry rhythm of the heavens, survey the towering mountains, the rivers sweeping to the main; who could hear the roar of the great ocean,

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1838.

ELECTION RETURNS, for 1838.
There is but little doubt of Clark's election as Senator from Jessamine and Woodford.

Pratt is probably elected from Scott and Harrison.

Butler and Field, are, likely elected to represent Louisville.

Combs and Haggard, in Clarke.

Thomas F. Marshall, Woodford.

Charles S. Morehead, Franklin.

Apperson, in Montgomery.

But this is matter of but little importance to the citizens of Fayette when compared with their own election. LARRIN B. SMITH, Esq., the Anti-Caucus candidate, is triumphantly elected.

When it is borne in mind, that the whole organized whig party—the caucus nomination—the dictators who have for years governed the country of Fayette, have been defeated—sighnally defeated—it must be an admission so pointed—so mortuary, that it will not, probably be soon forgotten.

State of the Polls in Fayette.
At the close of the Polls in this county, on yesterday, (the last day of the Election) the following was the vote:

	LEXINGTON.	CINCINNATI.	CHARLESTON.	TOTAL.
William Rodde,	925	59	24	1008
Larkin B. Smith,	853	90	43	986
Henry Clay, Jr.	908	43	23	964
John C. Fr.	848	49	19	916
Convention,	18	8	36	

Clarke County.—Result of the Polls at their close, on yesterday:

Combs,	950
Haggard,	806
Harrison,	619
Gay,	191
For Convention,	144.

Mr. Huey, and Gen. McCollum, are presented to the voters of the fourth ward, as candidates for councilmen, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Doct. Trotter. We know and respect both those gentlemen; but there is a matter depending, of the value of millions to the city, and although the fourth ward has no immediate interest in its termination, a fellow feeling for the balance of the city, would seem to dictate the election of one competent, and with a determined spirit to yield nothing but what might be proven legitimately due to the litigant.

In our last we omitted to notice the suicide committed by Col. Peter W. Grayson, the Texian Minister to the United States. The Knoxville Register says, "a letter was found in his room, addressed to Mr. Hays, the proprietor of the station, in which Col. Grayson gives as a reason for perpetrating the suicide, that he had once labored under temporary mental derangement, during which time he had been confined—that he felt symptoms of a return of the malady, and rather than endure its miseries again, he chose to put an end to his existence."

Although we have never approved the course observed by the Lexington and Louisville papers relative to the two Medical Schools, justice to those who have been slandered, induces us to yield our columns to justify the late members of the Transylvania Medical Class. The other articles relative to our School, which are selected from other papers cannot be objected to.

The resumption. Monday next is the day selected for the general resumption of specie payment by the banks. We take pleasure in saying that the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky, have, during the present week, paid out every dollar of specie which has been demanded, and will continue to do. This is highly honourable to those institutions, and should inspire the confidence of the holders of their notes that they have no longer reason to dread the necessity of making any sacrifice to procure the legal currency of the country for the notes of those banks.

It appears from the prints, that a public dinner is to be given to Messrs. Clay, Crittenden and Davis, by the citizens of Woodford county, on to-morrow. The attempt of eating an individual into the presidency having so often failed, it is a little surprising that the course should be persisted in. Messrs. Clay, Webster and Harrison seem to be all taking the same means—that of eating dinners, and drinking champagne.

Independent Press. This is a new paper just commenced in this city, by W. Alfred Verbrugge & Co. It is neatly printed on a medium sheet, on a fine large type, such as will not distress the eyes to read. Some portions are rather more personal in its prints than we think justifiable.—Upon the whole, should it meet with sufficient encouragement to sustain it, it will likely prove a valuable paper.

Louisville Literary Register.—Want of room caused us to omit mentioning in our last, the reception of the first number of this interesting family paper, published every Thursday by J. Elliott & Co. In elegance of appearance, it is surpassed by few in the country, and the original and selected pieces, give evidence that it will be what its editors pro-

pose it shall, exactly calculated to fill a vacuum which the political papers cannot. We regret that the number we received was, according to the Louisville Journal, in a starving condition, having been obliged to take a large bite out of its own shoulder for sustenance. It was so mutilated, that we were unable to read the inaugural address, which, from what we could make out, appeared to possess considerable merit.

Public Ledger.—We have also received the 24th number of a very neat daily bearing the above title. It is also published at Louisville, by Thruston Luckett & Co. Never having seen the prospectus or introductory, we know not its political complexion, but from the number before us, we should judge it to be devoted to literature and news.

Appointment. Thomas Jefferson Smith, has been appointed by the President to be consul of the United States for the port of Cetee, in France.

BARBECUE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County, held at the Council Chamber in Lexington, on the 31st day of July, 1838, on motion of ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Sen., Esq., JAMES G. MCKINSEY, Mayor of the City, was called to the Chair, and EDWIN BRYANT appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to make arrangements to give a public Barbecue in the Directors of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, on the occasion of their visit to Lexington in August next, and such other gentlemen from the South as may, be called hither by the same occasion; when on motion of R. Wickliffe, Sen., Esq., it was

Resolved, That a public Barbecue be given

by the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County to the Directors of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, and other visitors from the South, on the last Wednesday in August next.

On motion the following Committee were appointed to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution:

Committee of Invitations.—Robt. Wickliffe, Sen., Jeremiah Kirby, Edwd. P. Johnson, Benj. Gratz, John Brand, Beij. Taylor.

Committee of Finance.—Alvyn Stephens, Jacob Ashton, Thomas A. Russell, Col. Sanders, Daniel Bradford, James E. Davis, R. Morrison, Edwin Bryant, Doct. Letcher, Robert S. Todd, Geo. L. Thompson, Wm. Atchison, Wm. Staughton, E. Waugh, Gen. Jas. Shely, Neal McCann, Peter Gatewood, John R. Dunlap, R. Quates, Thos. S. Redd, Chas. Carr, Jacob Hughes, Wm. H. Richardson.

Committee of Arrangements.—Col. Innes, H. I. Daniel, Thomas Smith, John Breunin, David Megowan, Richard Pindell, John H. Robb, Henry C. Payne, John Allen, Thomas J. Rogers, Joel Johnson, Robert Wickliffe, Son, Edward P. Johnson, Benj. Gratz, William M. Brand, Lewis Dodson, Richard Chiles, C. C. Morgan, Gen. Dudley, John Higgins.

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare, and cause to be printed, the proceedings of this meeting for the use of the several Committees, with blank subscription papers, for the signature of those who wish to contribute to defray the expenses of the Barbecue.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. G. MCKINSEY, Chairman.

EDWIN BRYANT, Secretary.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

We observed in the Louisville Journal, of the 26th ult., a violent attack upon the character of Professor Cross. This article appears under the editorial head, but judging from its phraseology, as well as from public rumour, we have no doubt that Dr. Caldwell is the author of the article—and had he only heaped his slander and misrepresentations on Professor Cross, the article would have passed unnoticed by us, as we know that gentleman is amply able to defend himself. But the author, not satisfied with his denunciations of Dr. Cross, has implicated in his libelous production, the 163 students that signed the memorial referred to, charging them with being his ready accomplices in crime, and complimenting them by saying, before his personal appeals were successful, they were brutalized by bacchanalian revels in his own rooms. As we are a part of the students that signed the memorial, we feel it our duty to pronounce this charge a gross and palpable violation of truth, and should bring down upon the author of this illiberal and slanderous production, the execration of the whole community. The memorial originated with the students, and was voluntarily signed by them; and so far as we know, or are informed, it was voluntarily signed by all those whose signatures were to it.—As to the charge of bacchanalian revels in Professor Cross' rooms, it originated from the same foul source that has continued to pour a flood of falsehoods upon the friends of Transylvania ever since Dr. Caldwell was expelled from the institution. Who, but this old and hardened offender, would thus unfeeling drag innocent and unfeeling young men before the public, and attempt to brand them with infamy? Dr. Caldwell, a day of fearful retribution is at hand, you may yet be deceived, and find that all your wicked machinations will recoil upon your own head.

ALEXR. NICHOLSON,
DAVID WALKER,
J. B. COONS,
S. T. NEWMAN,
S. W. COONS,
A. M. MCKINNEY,
JOHN A. NORTH,
C. A. PINKNEY, M. D.
JNO. G. BAKER,
WM. H. ATKINSON,
WM. B. WOOD,
PEVION T. JOHNSON,
WM. CAMPBELL.

From the Elyria Republican.
ANOTHER SHINPLASTER BUBBLE BURST!

We are informed from various sources that the Medina Shinplaster Bank, alias Ohio Loan Company, has exploded, with

a heavy circulation in the hands of the community. A great quantity of that stuff has been recently put afloat in purasing from the farmers of Medina country, stock, butter, cheese &c. A great effort was made to get the merchants in Elyria to take it for goods, which led us at the time to strongly suspect that the company were preparing to practice the very fraud upon the people of which it seems they are guilty. The loss to the farmers of Medina is very great. It was a federal whig affair throughout, generated and carried on by Timothy Hindson & Co., regular descendants from the Hartford Convention stock, opponents to an independent Treasury, and friends to a "well regulated credit system."

From the Journal of Commerce

Our correspondent has sent us the prospectus of the "Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," who propose, with a capitol of £500,000, to build or purchase six steam ships to ply between England and New York, one of which is to leave the month of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley. Rockport, the place which stages and steamboats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. All baggage at the owners' risk.

At Little Rock, passengers by the line take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Muller, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockport, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through 21 hours. This line forms the connexion between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Departments) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

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At Bolivia, Aug. 9, 1838.—32-6t.

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber, having purchased the Stock of GORDON'S, is longing to THOMAS N. GAINES, in the Store Room formerly occupied by E. L. Winter, (between Higgins' corner and Rainey & Ferguson's, Main-street,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will offer the STOCK ON HAND, consisting of Cloth and Cambric; Flannels and Blankets; Mervins; Silks and Satins; Painted Lamps & Pictures; Calicoes; Ginghams and Domestic; Groceries, and a great variety of seasonable Fancy Goods.

At very reduced prices for CASH, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to give me an early call, as I am determined to sell great BARGAINS.

J. G. MORRISON.
Lexington, August 1838.

N. B.—I wish to purchase, payable in CASH, at Cash price, 2,000 yards Coarse and Fine Linen; 2,000 yards Caron and Fine Linen; 5,000 yards Tow Linen; 1,000 pairs Coarse Yarn Socks; 500 pairs Stockings to be delivered between this and the 1st of October next. Persons having such articles, as the above for sale, won't do well to give me a call before they sell, as I will give them fair prices.

J. G. M.

13 drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 ticks \$1—About one Prize to a Blank—one-fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Drawn Numbers!

CLASS NO. 48, FOR 1838.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1838.

1 PRIZE OF \$15,000. 35 Prs. cf \$100
1 do 5,000 56 do 50
1 do 3,000 56 do 40
1 do 2,500 56 do 30
1 do 1,460 56 do 25
20 do 500 112 do 20
30 do 200 2,148 do 10
30 do 150 15,400 do 5
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

100 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS!!! CLASS NO. 46, FOR 1838.
To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 PRIZE OF \$35,294 66 Prs. of \$100
1 do 10,000 66 do 60
1 do 5,000 66 do 50
1 do 3,000 66 do 40
1 do 1,573 132 do 30
100 do 1,000 3,960 do 20
115 do 300 25,740 do 10
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

10 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!! CLASS NO. 45, FOR 1838.
13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets!!! CLASS NO. 47, FOR 1838.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 PRIZE OF \$18,000. 15 Prs. of \$900
1 do 5,000 15 do 150
1 do 2,000 290 do 100
1 do 1,250 61 do 50
10 do 1,000 61 do 40
10 do 500 122 do 20
10 do 300 5,307 do 10
10 do 250 25,620 do 5
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

13 drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 ticks \$1—About one Prize to a Blank—one-fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Drawn Numbers!

CLASS NO. 48, FOR 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Aug. 11, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
2 PRIZES OF \$25,000. 20 Prs. of \$250
1 do 10,000 25 do 200
1 do 5,000 30 do 150
1 do 2,000 180 do 100
1 do 1,750 106 do 75
1 do 1,500 106 do 50
10 do 1,000 3,922 do 20
10 do 500 17,914 do 10
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the City Library,
August 2, 1838.
Lexington, Ky.

100 Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Winchester, Clarke county, Ky. On the 27th inst., a Negro man named ANDY, about 35 years of age, six feet high or upwards, black and very strong, large boned, rather tall down cast; his foot very large, bad on wheelie left a tow linen shirt and pantaloons; barefooted, no other clothing recollect.

I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State, \$50 if taken anywhere bordering on the Ohio River, or \$20 in any of the adjoining counties.

LEXINGTON, KY.—L. G. GRIGSBY.
August 2, 1838.—31-1f.

DR. HOLLAND.
HAS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S COTTAGE, Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store.
Lexington, May 17, 1838.—20-14-6.

DR. S. C. TROTTER.
HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at this Shop on Cheapside; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Millstreet, one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.
Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6-6.
TERMS.—For \$20 and under, cash—for over \$20 and under \$150, 6 months credit—for \$150 and all above, 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in Lexington.

N. B.—The pedigrees of the cattle will be furnished to the purchasers,

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.
Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington, July 1, 1838.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office, at the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At NEW-ORLEANS.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT THE PUBLIC LANDING, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
920 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1838, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1839.

AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

600 barrels of pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
8500 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of June, 1839.

AT FORT CRAWFORD, Prairie du Chien Mississippi river,
190 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

AT FORT SNELLING, SAINT PETERS.
940 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1839.

AT Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.
180 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
160 bushels of new white field beans
5200 pounds of good hard soap
2200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.
120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT DRAKE, Sault de Ste Marie.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT MANCHESTER BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine.
120 barrels pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in December, 1838, and January and February, 1839.

AT NEW-YORK.

120 barrels of pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

AT BALTIMORE.
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The points and qualities of each delivery, at those ports where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1838, and 1st March, 1839.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fastened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the test, legs, ears, and snout.

Sides pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be carefully packed with Turkey salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

The pork to be contained in seasoned hams of white oak or white ash barrels, full hog sal, the bears in water tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions to Prairie du Chien and Saint Peters must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1839. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provision will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such depots as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Company General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of decreasing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery, on third subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.—Bidders not to refuse contractors, are required to accompany their proposals, with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government, otherwise their proposal will not be noted down. Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the place of purchasing the supplies, or in respect of the remittance of the contractors, as far as possible.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 12—1838—15 Sept.

CADIMENT MANUFACTURER.

JOSPEH KITTEWARD,

REPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he proposes to carry on the above business in all the branches of his shop, on Main Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will willingly receive and execute all orders in his line.

JAN. 18, 1838.—3-4.

NOTICE

THE Partnership now existing between the undersigned, by the name of John Cartt, Jr., & Co., was yesterday dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us for or against, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately so that no injunctions can be given against having it again. We will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTT, JR.
J. McCARTLEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Cartt, Jr., & Co., their entire Stock of

GROCERIES

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCARTLEY.

Nov. 19, 1838.—47-1f.

UPHOLSTERING!
Furniture and Chairs.



In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person willing any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARSH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1838.—48-1f

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received his Shop from the house of J. Burnell, to the

Curer of Mill and Short streets,

opposite the Post Office;

Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.

Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-1f

CANDY'S TAVERN.
(LATE MCGRACKEN'S)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TAILED GOOD,
Bed Rooms Comfortable,
HORSES,

WELL ATTENDED TO:

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1838.—16-1f

KEUNCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,
Corner of Main Cross street,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
[Successor to BAILEY & TOD.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam to Machinery in the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to, with the best.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those who purchase hats who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Elastick hats, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find no inducement to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt—They furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-1f.

Summer Fashions just Received.

Lexington, June 1838.—22-1f

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

HAVING entered into partnership, tender their services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is anxious of closing all his accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call on him as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-1f.

T. M. HICKIEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS,
Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-1f.

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,

AND CASSINETTES!

A LARGE and superior assortment for sale at reduced prices.

J. CHEW & CO.

No. 52, Marble Front.

Dec. 21, 1838.—51-1f.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any and every person from trading for a note of hand given by myself to Benjamin B. Buck for forty dollars, as the service of Attorney, for which said note was given him, have never been rendered, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

The date of the note, I believe, is on or about the 10th inst.

GRANDISON LYNN.

Fayette co. July 20, 1838.—30.—25-1f

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I HEREBY forewarn any and every person from trading for a note of hand given by myself to Benjamin B. Buck for forty dollars, as the service of Attorney, for which said note was given him, have never been rendered, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

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